R.E. Long Term Overview

Intent

At Belsay Primary School, our Religious Education (RE) curriculum is designed to help children develop a deep understanding of a range of religions and worldviews, enabling them to become thoughtful, respectful and reflective members of society. Rooted in our vision to nurture citizens of global change, our RE curriculum equips pupils with the knowledge, skills and values to engage with belief, explore meaning and live well alongside others in a diverse world.

Our curriculum is built around the three disciplinary lenses of the Northumberland Agreed Syllabus – **Theology (Believing), Philosophy (Thinking), and Social Science (Living)** – ensuring pupils learn *about* religion, *from* religion, and *through* rich enquiry. It promotes curiosity, respect for different faiths and worldviews, and the ability to ask and answer big questions about life, purpose and morality.

Embedded throughout are the British Values and the protected characteristics identified in the Equality Act 2010, ensuring inclusivity, tolerance and appreciation of diversity. Our lessons encourage pupils to think critically, understand different perspectives, and recognise the role of belief in shaping individuals, communities and cultures.

We aim to create a safe and inclusive environment where children learn to:

- Understand how sacred texts, teachings and beliefs explain the world
- Ask and explore philosophical questions with confidence
- Recognise how people live out their beliefs in daily life
- Respect differences and value equality across religions and worldviews
- Reflect on their own ideas, values and sense of identity
- Make informed, compassionate choices in an interconnected world

R.E. Long Term Overview

Implementation

Our RE curriculum is carefully structured across a two-year cycle and is taught in all year groups from EYFS to Year 6. It is:

Sequential and progressive

Concepts, themes and disciplinary skills are revisited and deepened across key stages. Pupils build secure foundations in sacred stories and celebrations before progressing to interpretation of texts, philosophical questioning and understanding diverse ways of living out faith.

Built around the three disciplinary lenses

- **Theology (Believing):** pupils explore key beliefs, teachings and interpretations within the religions studied.
- **Philosophy (Thinking):** pupils ask and discuss big questions about truth, morality, purpose and reality.
- **Social Science (Living):** pupils examine how people express and practise their beliefs within communities.

This approach ensures a balanced and rigorous experience that mirrors the Northumberland Agreed Syllabus.

Inclusive and reflective of society

The curriculum represents the diverse world 🌈 in which we live. Lessons include the Protected Characteristics □c and British Values 🇬🇧 throughout (or both □c🇬🇧), embedding respect, equality and appreciation of difference across religions and worldviews. Children learn that people of the same faith may express their beliefs differently.

Linked to EYFS Development Matters

In Reception, RE learning focuses on awareness of special places, celebrations, belonging and similarities/differences. Learning is developed through play, stories, discussion and real-life examples from the children's own experiences.

Creative and engaging

Lessons use a 'Make a Fuss' approach to highlight the key disciplinary ideas for each unit. Enquiry questions, artefacts, storytelling, philosophy circles, artwork, drama, videos and text exploration help bring religion and worldview to life. Pupils are encouraged to reflect, respond and record their learning in varied ways.

R.E. Long Term Overview

Flexible and responsive to local needs

Our curriculum allows space to explore current issues affecting pupils, such as fairness, identity, community, and how people respond to challenges in the world. It links naturally with assemblies, whole-school events and charity work. Through everything we teach, learning is made accessible to all ability groups, ensuring clarity in delivery and strong monitoring of understanding.

Our curriculum is flexible and responsive to local needs, with the scope to address current issues affecting pupils, including online safety, mental health, and anti-social behaviour. Through all that we teach we ensure it is acceptable to all ability groups so the learning is explicit in your delivery and monitoring.

Impact

Throughout their time at Belsay, pupils engage in meaningful discussions, explore big questions and take part in inclusive, enquiry-led lessons that reflect their developmental stage and our rural context. The consistent use of our 'Make a Fuss!' approach ensures that key theological, philosophical and social concepts are remembered, internalised and applied across units.

As a result:

- **Children leave Belsay with a secure understanding of a range of religions and worldviews**, recognising how beliefs influence how people think, behave and make choices.
- **They demonstrate empathy, respect and tolerance**, both within school and in the wider community, understanding that people express and experience faith in different ways.
- **Pupils can discuss and reflect on big questions** about purpose, morality, truth and identity, showing confidence in forming, expressing and justifying their own viewpoints.
- **They are equipped with the skills to recognise and challenge prejudice, stereotypes and misinformation**, actively promoting inclusion and respectful dialogue.
- **Through regular opportunities for reflection, text exploration and real-life examples**, pupils develop the ability to think critically, appreciate diversity and make considered, compassionate decisions.

Ultimately, our RE curriculum lays the foundation for children to flourish as thoughtful global citizens who are respectful of difference, confident in their own values and committed to living well alongside others in an interconnected world.

Belsay School

R.E. Long Term Overview

All staff delivering the RE curriculum have access to high-quality training and ongoing support to ensure subject knowledge, confidence and consistency across school.

Progression Grid:

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
EYFS	Being Special: Where Do I Belong? (F4) Why is the word "God" special to Christians? (F1) Why is Christmas special to Christians? (F2)	Which stories are special and why? (F6) Why is Easter special for Christians? (F3)	What places are special and why? (F5)
KS1 Cycle A	How should we care for others and the world and why does it matter? (1.9) Why does Christmas matter to Christians? [Incarnation] (1.3)	Who is Muslim and how do they live? (1.6)* Why does Easter matter to Christians? [Sacrifice] (1.5)*	What does it mean to belong to a faith community? (1.10) What is the 'good news' Christians say Jesus brings? (1.4)
KS1 Cycle B	What do Christians believe God is like? (1.1) Who do Christians say made the world? [Creation] (1.2) Why does Christmas matter to Christians? [Epiphany]* (1.3)	Who is Jewish and how do they live? (1.7) Why does Easter matter to Christians? [Salvation] (1.5)	What makes some places sacred to believers? (1.8)
LKS2 Cycle A	What do Christians learn from the Creation story? (2.1) What is the Trinity and why is it important to Christians [God/Incarnation] (2.3)	Why do Christians call the day Jesus died Good Friday? [Salvation] (2.5) What do Hindus believe that God is like? (2.7)	How do festivals and worship show what matters to a Muslim? (2.9) [Ibadah] How and why do people mark significant events of life? (2.11)
LKS2 Cycle B	What is it like for someone to follow God [People of God] (2.2) What kind of world did Jesus want? (2.4)	For Christians, what was the impact of Pentecost? (2.6) What does it mean to be a Hindu in Britain today (Dhama) (2.8)	How do festivals and family life show what matters to Jews? (2.10) How do people try to make the world a better place? (2.12)

Belsay School

R.E. Long Term Overview

UKS2 Cycle A	What does it mean for Christians to believe that God is holy and loving? [God] (U2.1) Why do Christians believe that Jesus is the Messiah? [Incarnation] (U2.3)	What do Christians believe Jesus did to 'save' people? [Salvation] (U2.5) Why do Hindus try to be good? [Karma/dharma/samsara/moksha] (U2.7)	Why is the Torah so important to jewish people? [God/Torah] (U2.9) Why do some people believe in God and some people not? (U2.11)
UKS2 Cycle B	Creation and Science: Conflicting or Complementary? (U2.2) How do Christians decide how to live? 'What would Jesus do?' [Gospel] (U2.4)	What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain? [Tawhid/Iman/Ibadah] (U2.8) For Christians, what kind of king was Jesus? [Kingdom of God] (U2.6)*	What matters most to Humanists and Christians? (U2.10) How does faith help people when life gets hard? (U2.12)

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2

Belsay School

R.E. Long Term Overview

Key Theme	Social Science (Living)	Theology (Believing)	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Theology (Believing)	Social Science (Living)
Topic	**Being Special: Where Do I Belong? (F4)**	**Why is the word "God" special to Christians? (F1)**	**Why is Christmas special to Christians? (F2)**	**Which stories are special and why? (F6)**	**Why is Easter special for Christians? (F3)**	**What places are special and why? (F5)**
EYFS	**Key Questions:** Who am I special to? Where do I belong? How do people show that someone is special? **Make a Fuss Points:** I am special and unique. Families and communities help us belong. People show love and care in different ways. Some people belong to religious communities. Special times can help people feel loved and included. **Vocabulary:** special, unique, belong, family, friend, community, love,	**Key Questions:** Who do Christians believe God is? Why is God important to Christians? How do Christians talk to and about God? **Make a Fuss Points:** Christians believe God made the world. Christians believe God loves and cares for people. Prayer is a way Christians talk to God. Churches are special places where Christians worship God. Christians use special words, songs and stories to describe God. **Vocabulary:** God, Christian, Bible, church, prayer, worship, creator, world, love, care, believe,	**Key Questions:** What do Christians remember at Christmas? Why is baby Jesus special to Christians? How do Christians celebrate Christmas? **Make a Fuss Points:** Christmas is when Christians remember the birth of Jesus. Christians believe Jesus is a very special baby. The Nativity story tells Christians about Jesus' birth. Christians celebrate Christmas with worship, songs and giving. Christmas helps Christians remember love, joy and hope. **Vocabulary:** Christmas, Jesus, Mary, Joseph, baby, Bethlehem, stable,	**Key Questions:** What makes a story special? Why do people tell important stories? What can stories teach us? **Make a Fuss Points:** Stories can help people learn important lessons. Some stories are special because they are remembered by families or communities. Religious stories can teach people about beliefs and values. Different people may find different stories special. Stories can help us think about kindness, bravery, love and right choices. **Vocabulary:** story, special, book, tale, Bible, Qur'an, lesson, meaning, character, beginning, ending, family, remember, believe,	**Key Questions:** What happened in the Easter story? Why is Easter important to Christians? How do Christians celebrate Easter? **Make a Fuss Points:** Easter is the most important Christian celebration. Christians remember that Jesus died on the cross. Christians believe Jesus came back to life. Easter helps Christians think about sadness, hope and new life. Christians celebrate Easter through church, prayer, symbols and songs. **Vocabulary:** Easter, Jesus, cross, tomb,	**Key Questions:** What places are special to me? Why are some places special to religious people? How should we behave in special places? **Make a Fuss Points:** Different people have different special places. Some places are special because of memories, people or beliefs. Religious people may visit special places to worship. Churches, mosques, synagogues and temples are special to different communities. People show respect in special places. **Vocabulary:** place, special, home, school,

Belsay School

R.E. Long Term Overview

	care, welcome, kindness, celebration, baby, name, church, home, school, together, feelings, respect, important	special, heaven, thank you, praise, hymn, cross, Jesus, story, faith	manger, angel, shepherd, wise men, star, gift, Nativity, celebrate, church, carol, joy, hope, love	kindness, brave, wise, choice, listen, share	stone, alive, sadness, hope, new life, Christian, church, Bible, prayer, celebrate, palm, Good Friday, Easter Sunday, disciple, symbol, joy	church, mosque, synagogue, temple, worship, prayer, quiet, respect, community, family, memory, holy, sacred, visit, belonging, care

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Key Theme	**Social Science (Living)**	**Theology (Believing)**	**Social Science (Living)**	**Theology (Believing)**	**Social Science (Living)**	**Philosophy (Thinking)**

Belsay School

R.E. Long Term Overview

Topic	How should we care for others and the world and why does it matter? (1.9)	Why does Christmas matter to Christians? [Incarnation] (1.3)	Who is Muslim and how do they live? (1.6)	Why does Easter matter to Christians? [Sacrifice] (1.5)	What does it mean to belong to a faith community? (1.10)	What is the 'good news' Christians say Jesus brings? (1.4)
KS1 Cycle A	**Key Questions** • Why should we care for other people? • How can we look after our world? • Why do some religions teach kindness? **Make a Fuss!** • Many religions teach people to be kind. • Christians believe people should love their neighbours. • Muslims believe caring for others pleases Allah. • Everyone can help to care for the Earth.	**Key Questions** • Why was Jesus born? • Why is Christmas important to Christians? • How do Christians celebrate Christmas? **Make a Fuss!** • Christians believe Jesus is God's son. • The Nativity tells the story of Jesus' birth. • Christians celebrate Christmas in different ways. • Christmas is about love, hope and giving. • Churches celebrate the birth of Jesus. **Vocabulary**	**Key Questions** • Who are Muslims? • What do Muslims believe? • How do Muslims live their faith? **Make a Fuss!** • Muslims believe in one God, Allah. • Muslims pray regularly. • The Qur'an is a holy book. • Mosques are special places for Muslims. • Muslims try to live kindly and respectfully. **Vocabulary** Muslim, Islam, Allah, Qur'an, mosque, prayer, imam, worship, faith,	**Key Questions** • What happened at Easter? • Why is Easter important to Christians? • What does the Easter story teach Christians? **Make a Fuss!** • Christians remember Jesus during Easter. • Good Friday remembers Jesus' death. • Easter Sunday celebrates new life. • Christians believe Jesus came back to life. • Easter gives Christians hope. **Vocabulary**	**Key Questions** • What does belonging mean? • Why are faith communities important? • How do people show they belong? **Make a Fuss!** • People belong to many groups. • Faith communities help people feel included. • Special celebrations bring communities together. • Places of worship help communities meet.	**Key Questions** • What is good news? • Why did Jesus tell stories? • What can we learn from Jesus? **Make a Fuss!** • Christians believe Jesus brought good news. • Jesus taught people to love one another. • Parables help Christians understand Jesus' teachings. • Forgiveness is important to Christians.

R.E. Long Term Overview

	• Small actions can make a big difference. **Vocabulary** care, kindness, sharing, help, world, Earth, neighbour, love, respect, kindness, community, charity, creation, responsibility, environment, friendship, fairness, caring, protect, compassion	Christmas, Jesus, God, Mary, Joseph, Bethlehem, stable, manger, angel, shepherd, wise men, star, gift, church, Nativity, celebration, incarnation, Bible, hope, joy	belief, religion, Ramadan, Eid, community, family, respect, kindness, charity, peace, worship	Easter, Jesus, cross, tomb, resurrection, Good Friday, Easter Sunday, disciples, Jerusalem, church, sacrifice, hope, life, prayer, Bible, celebration, Christian, forgiveness, joy, belief	• People show belonging in different ways. **Vocabulary** belonging, community, church, mosque, synagogue, family, friendship, worship, celebration, welcome, together, faith, group, prayer, special, festival, sharing, support, respect, inclusion	• Christians try to follow Jesus' example. **Vocabulary** Jesus, Gospel, good news, parable, forgiveness, kindness, love, neighbour, Christian, Bible, teaching, disciple, miracle, church, faith, believe, prayer, compassion, peace, friendship

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Key Theme	**Theology (Believing)**	**Theology (Believing)**	**Social Science (Living)**	**Theology (Believing)**	**Social Science (Living)**	**Theology (Believing)**

Belsay School

R.E. Long Term Overview

Topic	What do Christians believe God is like? (1.1)	Why does Christmas matter to Christians? [Epiphany] (1.3)	Who is Jewish and how do they live? (1.7)	Why does Easter matter to Christians? [Salvation] (1.5)	What makes some places sacred to believers? (1.8)	Who do Christians say made the world? [Creation] (1.2)
KS1 Cycle B	**Key Questions** ● What do Christians believe about God? ● Why do Christians describe God as loving? ● How do Bible stories help Christians understand God? **Make a Fuss!** ● Christians believe God loves people. ● Christians believe God	**Key Questions** ● Who were the Wise Men and why did they visit Jesus? ● What does the star tell Christians about Jesus? ● Why is Epiphany important to Christians? **Make a Fuss!** ● Christians believe Jesus was a special gift from God. ● The Wise Men travelled a long way to find Jesus.	**Key Questions** ● Who are Jewish people? ● What is important to Jewish families? ● How do Jewish people show their beliefs? **Make a Fuss!** ● Jewish people believe in one God. ● The Torah is important to Jewish people. ● The synagogue is a special place. ● Jewish families celebrate special festivals. ● Jewish people belong to communities. **Vocabulary**	**Key Questions** ● What happened during Easter? ● Why is Jesus important to Christians? ● What does Easter teach Christians? **Make a Fuss!** ● Christians remember Jesus at Easter. ● Good Friday remembers Jesus' death. ● Easter Sunday celebrates new life. ● Christians believe Jesus rose again. ● Easter gives Christians hope. **Vocabulary**	**Key Questions** ● What makes a place special? ● Why are some places sacred? ● How do people behave in holy places? **Make a Fuss!** ● Different religions have special places. ● Christians worship in churches. ● Jews worship in synagogues. ● Muslims worship in mosques. ● People show respect in sacred places.	**Key Questions** ● Who do Christians believe created the world? ● What does the Creation story teach? ● Why do Christians care for the Earth? **Make a Fuss!** ● Christians believe God created the world. ● The Bible contains the Creation story. ● Christians believe creation is good. ● People should care for the world.

R.E. Long Term Overview

	forgives people. ● Jesus told stories about God's love. ● Christians pray to God. ● Bible stories help Christians understand God. **Vocabulary** God, Christian, Bible, love, forgiveness, prayer, church, faith, believe, creator, shepherd, lost, parable, Jesus, kindness, mercy, worship, heaven, care, trust	● The star helped guide the Wise Men to Bethlehem. ● The gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh had special meanings. ● Epiphany celebrates Jesus being revealed to the world. **Vocabulary** Epiphany, Jesus, Wise Men, Magi, star, Bethlehem, Mary, Joseph, king, gift, gold, frankincense, myrrh, worship, journey, Christian, Bible, celebrate, Nativity, reveal	Jewish, Judaism, Torah, synagogue, rabbi, Shabbat, festival, family, worship, prayer, God, mezuzah, candle, community, faith, celebration, special, belief, Hebrew, tradition	Easter, Jesus, cross, resurrection, tomb, Good Friday, Easter Sunday, disciples, salvation, forgiveness, hope, life, prayer, Bible, church, celebration, Christian, joy, belief, worship	**Vocabulary** sacred, holy, church, synagogue, mosque, worship, prayer, respect, special, believer, faith, community, visit, quiet, symbol, candle, cross, Torah, Qur'an, holy place	● Creation shows God's power and love. **Vocabulary** creation, creator, God, world, Earth, Bible, Genesis, nature, animals, plants, sky, sea, land, care, responsibility, thankfulness, Christian, environment, steward, wonder

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Key Theme	**Theology (Believing)**	**Theology (Believing)**	**Theology (Believing)**	**Philosophy (Thinking)**	**Social Science (Living)**	**Social Science (Living)**

Belsay School

R.E. Long Term Overview

Topic	What do Christians learn from the Creation story? (2.1)	What is the Trinity and why is it important to Christians? [God/Incarnation] (2.3)	Why do Christians call the day Jesus died Good Friday? [Salvation] (2.5)	What do Hindus believe that God is like? (2.7)	How do festivals and worship show what matters to a Muslim? (2.9) [Ibadah]	How and why do people mark significant events of life? (2.11)
LKS2 Cycle A	**Key Questions** ● What does the Creation story teach Christians about God? ● Why is the Creation story important to Christians? ● How does belief in Creation influence Christians today? **Make a Fuss!** ● Christians believe God created the world with purpose. ● The Creation story helps Christians	**Key Questions** ● What is the Trinity? ● Why do Christians describe God as Father, Son and Holy Spirit? ● Why is the Trinity important to Christian belief? **Make a Fuss!** ● Christians believe God is Father, Son and Holy Spirit. ● The Trinity is a central Christian belief. ● Baptism symbols often represent the Trinity.	**Key Questions** ● Why do Christians remember Good Friday? ● Why do Christians believe Jesus died? ● Why is the crucifixion considered 'good'? **Make a Fuss!** ● Christians believe Jesus sacrificed himself for humanity. ● Good Friday forms part of the Easter story. ● Christians believe Jesus' death brings salvation. ● Different Christians remember Good Friday in different ways. ● The cross is a powerful Christian	**Key Questions** ● How do Hindus understand God? ● Why do Hindus use different images of deities? ● Can God be both one and many? **Make a Fuss!** ● Hindus believe Brahman is the ultimate reality. ● Different deities help Hindus understand God. ● Stories help explain Hindu beliefs. ● Symbols and images have important meanings. ● Different Hindus may express beliefs in different ways. **Vocabulary**	**Key Questions** ● Why do Muslims worship? ● How do festivals show Muslim beliefs? ● What can worship tell us about what matters to Muslims? **Make a Fuss!** ● Muslims worship Allah through acts of Ibadah. ● Prayer is an important part of Muslim life. ● Ramadan teaches self-discipline and reflection. ● Eid celebrations strengthen	**Key Questions** ● Why do people celebrate important life events? ● How do religious ceremonies mark change? ● What do these ceremonies tell us about belief and belonging? **Make a Fuss!** ● Religions use ceremonies to mark important stages of life. ● Baptism welcomes Christians into the Church. ● Marriage ceremonies celebrate commitment.

R.E. Long Term Overview

	understand God's power. ● Christians believe humans have responsibilities towards creation. ● Different Christians interpret Genesis in different ways. ● Belief in Creation can influence how Christians care for the environment. **Vocabulary** Creation, Genesis, Creator, stewardship, responsibility, environment, humanity, Bible, Old Testament, Christian, creation account, belief, interpretation, purpose, authority, dominion, worship,	● Christians believe Jesus reveals God to humanity. ● The Holy Spirit continues to guide Christians today. **Vocabulary** Trinity, Father, Son, Holy Spirit, God, Jesus, baptism, incarnation, belief, symbol, Christian, worship, disciple, Gospel, dove, faith, prayer, salvation, church, unity	symbol. **Vocabulary** Good Friday, crucifixion, salvation, sacrifice, forgiveness, resurrection, Easter, cross, disciples, Gospel, Christian, Holy Week, redemption, sin, worship, prayer, belief, church, Jesus, hope	Hinduism, Hindu, Brahman, deity, Vishnu, Shiva, Lakshmi, Durga, murti, worship, belief, mandir, prayer, symbol, reincarnation, sacred, festival, puja, religion, faith	community and belonging. ● Worship influences how Muslims live. **Vocabulary** Islam, Muslim, Allah, Ibadah, worship, salah, mosque, Qur'an, Ramadan, Eid, fasting, prayer, community, imam, charity, faith, belief, devotion, submission, celebration	● Funerals help communities remember and support one another. ● Different religions mark life events in different ways. **Vocabulary** ceremony, rite of passage, baptism, marriage, funeral, commitment, promise, celebration, community, belonging, faith, worship, tradition, symbol, Christian, Muslim, Jewish, remembrance, life event, ritual

R.E. Long Term Overview

	nature, conservation, faith					

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Key Theme	**Social Science (Living)**	**Philosophy (Thinking)**	**Theology (Believing)**	**Social Science (Living)**	**Social Science (Living)**	**Philosophy (Thinking)**
Topic	**What is it like for someone to follow God? [People of God] (2.2)**	**What kind of world did Jesus want? (2.4)**	**For Christians, what was the impact of Pentecost? (2.6)**	**What does it mean to be a Hindu in Britain today? [Dharma] (2.8)**	**How do festivals and family life show what matters to Jews? (2.10)**	**How do people try to make the world a better place? (2.12)**
LKS2 Cycle B	**Key Questions** ● What does it mean to follow God? ● How do Christians try to live as the People of God? ● How do beliefs influence actions?	**Key Questions** ● What did Jesus teach about how people should live? ● Why did Jesus tell parables? ● Would Jesus' ideas improve the world today? **Make a Fuss!**	**Key Questions** ● What happened at Pentecost? ● Why is the Holy Spirit important to Christians? ● How did Pentecost change the disciples? **Make a Fuss!** ● Christians believe the Holy Spirit came at Pentecost. ● The disciples became	**Key Questions** ● How do Hindus live their beliefs? ● What is dharma? ● How do British Hindus express their faith? **Make a Fuss!** ● Dharma helps guide Hindu life. ● Hindu families	**Key Questions** ● Why are festivals important to Jewish people? ● How does family life support Jewish beliefs? ● What do celebrations reveal about Judaism?	**Key Questions** ● What makes the world fairer? ● Why do people help others? ● Can one person make a difference? **Make a Fuss!** ● Many religions encourage helping others.

Belsay School

R.E. Long Term Overview

	Make a Fuss! • Christians believe God makes promises to his people. • The Old Testament tells stories about the People of God. • Christians try to follow God's teachings today. • Faith can influence daily decisions. • Different Christians may live out their faith differently. **Vocabulary** People of God, covenant, promise, Old Testament, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Christian, faith,	• Jesus taught people to love one another. • Parables help Christians understand Jesus' teachings. • Forgiveness was important to Jesus. • Christians try to follow Jesus' example. • People may have different views about Jesus' teachings today. **Vocabulary** Jesus, Gospel, parable, Kingdom of God, forgiveness, compassion, neighbour, justice, peace, kindness, disciple, teaching, miracle, Christian, values, fairness, love, respect, example, community	confident teachers. • Pentecost marks the beginning of the Church. • Christians believe the Holy Spirit still guides people. • Pentecost helps Christians understand God at work. **Vocabulary** Pentecost, Holy Spirit, disciples, Church, Acts, Bible, tongues of fire, worship, Christian, Gospel, courage, belief, mission, Trinity, prayer, baptism, faith, celebration, witness, disciple	may worship at home and in mandirs. • Festivals bring communities together. • Beliefs influence daily actions. • Hindu life in Britain can be both traditional and modern. **Vocabulary** Hindu, Hinduism, dharma, mandir, puja, worship, Brahman, deity, festival, Diwali, Holi, prayer, family, community, karma, sacred, belief, tradition, faith, religion	**Make a Fuss!** • Jewish festivals help remember important events. • Shabbat is a special time for families. • Jewish traditions are passed between generations. • Festivals strengthen communities. • Beliefs influence everyday life. **Vocabulary** Judaism, Jewish, Shabbat, synagogue, Torah, rabbi, festival, Passover, Hanukkah, family, worship, tradition, celebration, faith, community, Sabbath, prayer, covenant, heritage, belonging	• People have different reasons for acting kindly. • Justice and fairness matter to many faiths. • Individuals can influence their communities. • Beliefs can inspire social action. **Vocabulary** justice, fairness, charity, compassion, responsibility, equality, service, community, kindness, peace, action, campaign, volunteer, belief, values, change, respect, citizenship, environment, cooperation

Belsay School

R.E. Long Term Overview

	obedience, trust, worship, Bible, discipleship, community, belief, commitment, guidance, values, responsibility					

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Key Theme	**Theology (Believing)**	**Theology (Believing)**	**Theology (Believing)**	**Philosophy (Thinking)**	**Theology (Believing)**	**Philosophy (Thinking)**
Topic	**What does it mean for Christians to believe that God is holy and loving? [God] (U2.1)**	**Why do Christians believe that Jesus is the Messiah? [Incarnation] (U2.3)**	**What do Christians believe Jesus did to 'save' people? [Salvation] (U2.5)**	**Why do Hindus try to be good? [Karma/Dharma/Samsara/ Moksha] (U2.7)**	**Why is the Torah so important to Jewish people? [God/Torah] (U2.9)**	**Why do some people believe in God and some people not? (U2.11)**
UKS2 Cycle A	**Key Questions** ● How do Christians understand God?	**Key Questions** ● What does Messiah mean? ● Why do Christians	**Key Questions** ● What do Christians mean by salvation? ● Why do Christians believe Jesus died?	**Key Questions** ● What motivates people to behave morally?	**Key Questions** ● Why is the Torah sacred to Jewish people?	**Key Questions** ● Why do people believe in God?

Belsay School

R.E. Long Term Overview

	• Can God be both holy and loving? • How do beliefs about God influence Christian life? **Make a Fuss!** • Christians use different words and images to describe God. • The Bible presents God as both holy and loving. • Christians may interpret God's nature differently. • Beliefs about God influence worship and prayer. • Understanding God can	believe Jesus fulfilled Old Testament prophecies? • Why does belief in Jesus as Messiah matter today? **Make a Fuss!** • Christians believe Jesus fulfilled God's promises. • The Old Testament contains expectations of a Messiah. • Christians interpret Jesus' life as evidence of his identity. • Different people may disagree about who Jesus was. • Belief in Jesus influences Christian identity. **Vocabulary**	• How do different Christians understand salvation? **Make a Fuss!** • Christians believe Jesus' death and resurrection bring salvation. • Different denominations interpret salvation differently. • The cross is a symbol of sacrifice and hope. • Salvation influences Christian worship and belief. • Easter remains central to Christianity. **Vocabulary** salvation, crucifixion, resurrection, redemption, sacrifice, atonement, forgiveness, sin, grace, Easter, Gospel, cross, resurrection, disciple, worship, faith, Christian,	• How do Hindu beliefs influence choices? • What does it mean to live a good life? **Make a Fuss!** • Dharma helps Hindus understand duty and responsibility. • Karma teaches that actions have consequences. • Samsara describes the cycle of rebirth. • Moksha is liberation from the cycle of rebirth. • Beliefs influence moral decisions and ways of living. **Vocabulary** dharma, karma, samsara, moksha, reincarnation, atman, Brahman, Hinduism, duty, morality, consequences, rebirth, liberation, faith, worship, ethics, belief, responsibility, soul, philosophy	• How does the Torah influence Jewish life? • Why do sacred texts matter? **Make a Fuss!** • Jews believe the Torah contains God's teachings. • The Torah guides Jewish beliefs and actions. • Sacred texts have authority within religions. • Jewish worship centres upon the Torah. • Interpretation is important within Judaism. **Vocabulary** Torah, Judaism, Jewish, covenant, synagogue, rabbi, scroll, commandments, sacred, worship, scripture, authority, Moses, law, belief, tradition, Hebrew,	• Why do some people reject religious belief? • Can people live good lives without religion? **Make a Fuss!** • People have different reasons for believing in God. • Some people find evidence for belief in religion. • Some people do not believe in God. • Beliefs and non-beliefs can influence values. • Respectful disagreement is important. **Vocabulary** belief, atheist, agnostic, faith, evidence, religion, worldview, spirituality,

R.E. Long Term Overview

	shape Christian values and behaviour. **Vocabulary** holy, loving, omnipotent, creator, worship, prayer, Bible, covenant, mercy, justice, compassion, faith, Christian, belief, revelation, authority, grace, forgiveness, transcendence, relationship	Messiah, Incarnation, prophecy, fulfilment, saviour, Gospel, covenant, kingdom, disciple, Old Testament, New Testament, Christ, Christian, belief, salvation, expectation, faith, revelation, miracle, redemption	redemption, hope, eternal life		faith, teaching, interpretation	humanist, argument, opinion, reason, philosophy, existence, morality, values, truth, doubt, discussion, respect

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Key Theme	**Philosophy (Thinking)**	**Social Science (Living)**	**Social Science (Living)**	**Theology (Believing)**	**Philosophy (Thinking)**	**Social Science (Living)**

Belsay School

R.E. Long Term Overview

Topic	Creation and Science: Conflicting or Complementary? (U2.2)	How do Christians decide how to live? 'What would Jesus do?' [Gospel] (U2.4)	What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain? [Tawhid/Iman/Ibadah] (U2.8)	For Christians, what kind of king was Jesus? [Kingdom of God] (U2.6)	What matters most to Humanists and Christians? (U2.10)	How does faith help people when life gets hard? (U2.12)
UKS2 Cycle B	**Key Questions** • Do science and religion answer the same questions? • Can Christians believe in both God and science? • Are Creation and evolution conflicting or complementary ideas? **Make a Fuss!** • Science and religion often ask different questions. • Some Christians believe Genesis is literally true.	**Key Questions** • How do Christians use Jesus' teachings today? • What does "What would Jesus do?" mean? • How do beliefs influence moral decisions? **Make a Fuss!** • Christians use the Gospels to guide their actions. • Jesus' teachings influence Christian values. • Christians may make different decisions in difficult situations.	**Key Questions** • What does it mean to live as a Muslim in Britain today? • How do Tawhid, Iman and Ibadah influence Muslims? • How do Muslims balance faith and modern life? **Make a Fuss!** • Tawhid teaches that Allah is one. • Iman describes Muslim beliefs. • Ibadah describes worship and devotion. • British Muslims express faith in many different ways. • Faith can influence daily life and identity.	**Key Questions** • What kind of king did Jesus claim to be? • What is the Kingdom of God? • Why is Jesus' kingship different from worldly kingship? **Make a Fuss!** • Christians believe Jesus taught about the Kingdom of God. • Jesus modelled servant leadership. • The Kingdom of God represents Christian values. • Christians disagree about how the Kingdom should be understood.	**Key Questions** • What helps people decide right and wrong? • What do Humanists and Christians value? • Can people with different beliefs share similar values? **Make a Fuss!** • Humanists and Christians may share important values. • People use different sources to make moral decisions. • Beliefs influence actions and choices.	**Key Questions** • How can faith support people during difficult times? • Why do people turn to religion when suffering occurs? • Can beliefs provide hope and comfort? **Make a Fuss!** • Many believers use prayer during difficult times. • Religious communities can provide support. • Faith can offer hope and meaning.

R.E. Long Term Overview

	• Some Christians interpret Creation symbolically. • Scientific explanations and religious beliefs may work together. • People can hold different views while showing respect. **Vocabulary** creation, evolution, Genesis, science, religion, evidence, theory, interpretation, scientist, belief, Christian, Charles Darwin, literal, symbolic, complementary, conflict, worldview, explanation, faith, origins	• The example of Jesus shapes many Christians' lives. • Beliefs can influence everyday choices. **Vocabulary** Gospel, discipleship, values, morality, ethics, compassion, forgiveness, justice, neighbour, Christian, Bible, teaching, parable, example, conscience, responsibility, decision, faith, service, guidance	**Vocabulary** Islam, Muslim, Tawhid, Iman, Ibadah, Allah, Qur'an, mosque, salah, Ramadan, Eid, belief, worship, identity, faith, community, devotion, submission, imam, ummah	• Beliefs about Jesus influence Christian action. **Vocabulary** Kingdom of God, Messiah, servant, leadership, disciples, Gospel, parable, justice, peace, compassion, humility, Christianity, worship, belief, authority, values, king, Christian, mission, faith	• Similar values can come from different worldviews. • Respectful disagreement is important. **Vocabulary** Humanism, Humanist, Christianity, values, morality, ethics, worldview, belief, reason, compassion, responsibility, empathy, conscience, religion, faith, equality, respect, justice, philosophy, evidence	• People respond to suffering in different ways. • Some people find support outside religion. **Vocabulary** faith, suffering, hope, prayer, worship, resilience, support, community, comfort, belief, religion, hardship, courage, compassion, spirituality, grief, trust, meaning, wellbeing, reflection

Belsay School

R.E. Long Term Overview